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ABSTRACT

The North Carolina State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NC SOICC) was established in June 1977 to implement an occupational information system in the state that would meet the planning and operational needs of programs assisted under the Vocational Education Act and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The state's occupational information system and career information system have been developed as two distinct but overlapping components of a comprehensive occupational and career information system. These are the Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System (MPOIS) and the Career Information Delivery System (CIDS). To meet the career decision needs of state residents in general, and of unemployed youth in particular, the NC SOICC recently developed and computerized a career information system called NC CHOICES that contains North Carolina-specific information. Developed for interaction with users, the NC CHOICES system is currently expanding its areas of service to accommodate the entire state and is expected to become the superior career information system for most state users. Because of disparities in funding, development of the MPOIS is falling behind that of the CIDS. Recommendations included calls for the NC SOICC to periodically review its operational decisions and for further study of the data produced for the MPOIS. (MN)

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE: A STUDY OF ITS PROGRESS

BY

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INTRODUCTION

The Vocational Education Act, as amended in 1976, states in Section 105 that one of the duties of the State Advisory Council on Education is to "evaluate vocational education programs, services, and activities assisted under this Act, and publish and distribute the results thereof." The Council is also to advise in the development of the Annual and Five-Year State Plan and the Accountability Report.

Section 161 of the same Act requires the establishment of a State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) to implement an occupational information system for planning and operation of vocational education and employment and training programs. The Council's involvement in the planning and evaluation of vocational education programs and services makes the information from the SOICC of special importance to the work of the Council.

This study examines the progress of the North Carolina State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee in meeting its mandate to implement an occupational information system for planning and operation of vocational education and employment and training programs. The Council has undertaken this study because: (1) It is required to assess activities assisted under the Vocational Education Act. (2) It is involved in the planning and evaluation of vocational education programs in the State. (3) Finally, the Council wishes to assure that, to the fullest extent possible, our citizens have access to the education and training programs and services they need.

FORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The North Carolina State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NC SOICC) was established in June 1977. The Interagency Agreement signed in September 1977 established the membership and structure of the NC SOICC. The Statutory Committee is composed of the following representatives as required by PL 94-482, Section 161(b):

- a representative of the State Board of Education (vocational education agency)
- a representative of the Employment Security Commission
- a representative of the State Manpower Service Council (now known as the State Employment and Training Council)
- a representative of the agency administering the Vocational Rehabilitation Services program.

The Statutory Committee has governing, policy-making, and voting authority. Each of the four signatory agencies has a veto over all NC SOICC policy decisions. THE NC SOICC meets as a "Full Committee" composed of the Statutory Committee members and their alternates plus associate members who serve in an advisory capacity. The organization of the NC SOICC staff is shown in Appendix A.

The NC SOICC is required by the Vocational Education Act, as amended in 1976. The NC SOICC is to implement an occupational information system in the State which will meet the planning and operation needs of programs assisted under the Vocational Education Act and the needs of Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) administrating agencies. Funds to accomplish this responsibility are provided by these Acts and come to the SOICC through the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC). These

funds are to be used in accordance with guidance, directions, and standards adopted by the NOICC.[1]

In the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (PL 95-93, Sec. 348[c]), which is a Title of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments of 1978 (PL 95-524, Sec. 315), the NOICC has been assigned additional responsibilities. These responsibilities include giving special attention to the problems of unemployed youth and encouraging the use of occupational information in career decision making. The NOICC has responded by encouraging* the states to implement statewide career information systems.[2]

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[1] Federal Register, Office of Education Rules and Regulations, Section 104.123(b), October 3, 1977.

*At the request of the Director of the NC SOICC, this point was discussed by phone on March 3, 1981, with Mr. Walt Webb of the National NOICC staff who noted that 1) an effective occupational information system should address the widest possible range of needs, 2) a career information delivery system is a logical extension of an occupational information system, and 3) therefore, a career information delivery system could be considered as part of an effective occupational information system. Mr. Webb agreed that SOICCs are not specifically required to develop or to implement career information systems.

[2] Federal Register, National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, FY 1980 Policies of NOICC and Grants to SOICC's, p. 72067, December 12, 1979.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL AND CAREER INFORMATION SYSTEMS

In North Carolina the occupational information system and the career information system have been developed as two distinct but overlapping stages or components of a comprehensive occupational and career information system. These are: (1) An occupational information component called the Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System (MPOIS) which provides occupational information for management and planning of vocational education and other manpower training programs and career information. (2) A career information component called the Career Information Delivery System (CIDS) which provides occupational career information for career exploration and decision making by the clients of education, training and other programs.[3] The computerized CIDS which the NC SOICC has developed is the NC CHOICES system. In the sections which follow, both the development of the MPOIS and the CIDS (or NC CHOICES) is discussed and examined.

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[3]Melinda R. Phillips et al., Handbook for Career Information: The North Carolina Career Information and Guidance System Data Base, second edition, January 1979, NC SOICC.

THE MULTI-PURPOSE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

The primary responsibility of the NC SOICC is the development of an occupational information system in the State to meet the common occupational information data needs for planning and operating vocational education programs and employment and training programs. In accomplishing this task the NC SOICC has the general purpose of improving coordination, cooperation, and communication among the producers of occupational information.[4] The NC SOICC in its initial planning anticipated developing an occupational information system for program planning which would be separate from the Career Information Delivery System (CIDS). However, when the NC SOICC conducted a survey of the information needs of planners, it found that planners requested all the information which was to be included in the CIDS. As a result, in 1979, the NC SOICC decided to develop a single Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System (MPOIS) which would contain all the information in the CIDS plus additional information required by planners.[5]

Labor market and occupational information for the MPOIS is obtained from various State and Federal agencies. This data is aggregated in various ways to meet specific data needs more fully than can be done with data from a single source. The NC SOICC does not generate data, rather it obtains data from agencies which have already collected it for their own purposes. The NC SOICC serves as a coordinator by bringing together existing data from many sources.

One of the primary functions of the MPOIS is to standardize or equate the data from different sources so it can be aggregated to provide comprehensive supply/demand information. Different agencies employ different

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[4]The Interagency Agreement of the North Carolina State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, Raleigh, September 1977.

[5]Larry Patterson, Operationalizing an Occupational Information System, NC SOICC, May 1980, pp. 31-32.

classification structures so that there are almost as many classification systems as there are agencies collecting data. Classification codes in one system are equated to codes in another system by comparing and matching the content of the classifications. This results in a set of crosswalks for matching information categories in one system with those in another system. These same crosswalks will allow the MPOIS to provide aggregated data to a planner in the codes of his particular classification system.[6]

Starting with a set of crosswalks published by the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) and a set by the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), the NC SOICC has developed a crosswalk system that provides for comparison of data from ten coding structures. The ten are listed in Appendix B. THE MPOIS crosswalk is the key to the quality of the information which the NC SOICC will provide. Previous systems have been able to cross-reference only two or three structures which is one of the major reasons that coordinated planning has not been possible.[7]

When it is operational, it is projected that the MPOIS will provide supply/demand and/or enrollment summaries for the State or by planning region. Part of the information provided by the MPOIS, the employment summaries, will be available by counties as well as for the State and by planning region. The system is also to provide typical staffing patterns for industries which is to help in planning for the needs of new or expanding industry. Finally the system is to provide a variety of information about

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[6]George Probst and Dwight Meredith. Establishing the Basis for a Multi-Purpose Local Labor Market Information System: Assessment of User Need and Data Availability, NC SOICC, January 1979, pp. 10-12.

[7]Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System Handbook (draft), Staff, NC SOICC, January 1981, pp. 22-23.

occupations such as interest, aptitude, and job requirements and about North Carolina schools, including their entrance requirements, and programs, which is used in the CIDS (or NC CHOICES).

Rather than repeating steps as features were added to its occupational information system, the NC SOICC chose to determine the full range of requirements which would be made on its system and to develop a comprehensive MPOIS. The MPOIS will be largely complete before providing data to planners and administrators. It is worth noting that other SOICCs have addressed the responsibility to provide information to planners differently. Alabama's SOICC has provided information for program planners and administrators since its inception (1977) although this work was done by the SOICC staff using a manual system. Florida's SOICC is in the third stage of an iterative process of development of a computerized OIS which has provided compilations of data for planning for two years with the comprehensiveness of the data being increased with each cycle.[8]

In North Carolina, planners have traditionally obtained their data by going directly to the agencies which collect parts of the data required by the planner. Since each agency uses its own system to classify and encode its information, the planner must make judgements about the equivalence of course content, work description, job title, and other variables to obtain supply/demand estimates. The process has been described as one requiring that you go around "to State and Federal agencies with 'hat in hand,' a sharp pencil, a winning smile, and a convincing personality." Using this approach, planners had to "collect the information, code or decode it, classify it, extract the relevant data, make some numerical calculations,

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[8]Annual Evaluation Report Fiscal Year 1980, Florida SACVE, pp. 63-69.

perform some hocus-pocus, and finally, hope that the results would be in the form that they had initially conceived as being acceptable for their needs and purposes."[9] Unfortunately, this procedure is still being used. The current planning cycle for the State's vocational education programs is nearing completion and the North Carolina State Plan for Vocational Education for FY-82, based on data obtained by the traditional method, is already prepared. Thus it will be the next planning cycle before coordinated labor supply/demand information will be available from the NC SOICC for use in planning these education and training programs.

The MPOIS which the NC SOICC has developed is being tested at this writing. If the computer programming and crosswalk structure prove successful, the system should begin to provide comprehensive labor supply/demand data for planning and administering programs by March 1981. This data will be available, compiled by planning regions (18 regions) and/or for the entire State. Although it is planned to eventually have all data available on a county basis,[10] for the foreseeable future supply/demand data by counties will not be available. This is because some of the agencies, whose data the NC SOICC compiles, do not provide their information by counties.

While it is necessary to reserve judgement of the MPOIS to some degree, until the system is actually providing supply/demand data for planning, the NC SOICC appears to have developed a MPOIS which is superior to the occupational information systems which are available in other states. The key to this superiority is the system of crosswalks which allows comparison and integration of information contained in ten classification systems.

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[9]Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System Handbook (draft), Staff, NC SOICC, January 1981, p. 1.

[10]Ibid, p. 37.

THE CAREER INFORMATION DELIVERY SYSTEM

The NOICC has encouraged SOICCs to implement career information systems which provide occupational information for use in career decision making with special attention to the problems of unemployed youth. The NC SOICC considered the unique aspects of the State's population including the large American Indian concentration and other minority populations; the desire to have the data in the career information system in a comparable form with data in the occupation information system; and the desire for an interactive system with varied paths for clients to enter and leave the system.[11] Based on these considerations the NC SOICC decided to develop a computerized Career Information Delivery System (CIDS), called NC CHOICES, which contains North Carolina specific information.

This system was designed with special attention to the occupational information needs of youths. North Carolina CHOICES is based on a Canadian system which has been extensively modified and revised by the NC SOICC for use in the State. Programming conversion to operate CHOICES on the State IBM computer cost $50,000. The system interacts with clients in conversational English suitable for communication with the clients of the SOICC agencies.

COMPARISON OF CHOICES WITH GIS

CHOICES is one of a number of computerized career information systems (see Appendix C). A commercial career information system, Guidance Information System (GIS) by the Time Share Company has been installed in North

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[11] Melinda R. Phillips et al., Handbook for Career Information: The North Carolina Career Information and Guidance System Data Base, second edition, January 1979, NC SOICC.

Carolina by the Educational Information Centers Program of The University of North Carolina General Administration. The following comparison has been made to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the two systems.

Information Provided

In terms of the information they contain and the operations they perform on this information the NC CHOICES and the GIS are remarkably similar. Both contain an occupational information file in which a set of occupations which are described in terms of Interests, Aptitudes, Physical Demands, Education Level, and Employment Outlook. Using their occupational information files, both provide for career exploration in which the client's likes, dislikes, physical attributes, and other requirements are compared with occupations in the system to identify those most likely to satisfy the client. In both systems the users can ask for information about specific jobs and they can also ask about related jobs with similar requirements. The salary information and occupational outlook in NC CHOICES are based on the North Carolina labor market while the GIS salary and outlook information is based on national figures.

Both systems provide information about schools. However, NC CHOICES provides information about post-secondary schools in North Carolina, including proprietary schools, while the GIS provides information about two- and four-year colleges and graduate schools throughout the United States. Information about sources of student financial aid including scholarships, grants, and loans is provided by both systems. The NC CHOICES financial aid data is based on information from North Carolina schools while the GIS financial aid data is based on information from schools across the nation.

Significant Differences

1. The NC CHOICES system is designed for interaction with the user.

Instructions are provided to the client on the terminal printout in conversational English. Most clients, including unemployed youth, can use the system with a minimum of assistance.

2. In GIS the requirements of the machine (computer) are more evident. One must "add" characteristics which interest you and "subtract" those which are undesirable using "command letters." While the system could be used interactively with college bound or computer orientated clients, the GIS forte would be as a counselor's tool and can provide the GIS skilled counselor with relevant occupational information quickly.

User Costs

A direct comparison of the cost to the user of the two systems is not possible because of differences in the package of services and supplies provided with each system and because the cost of GIS, with a similar package of services, appears to vary substantially with the location. The following information indicates that neither system is less costly in all situations.

1. North Carolina CHOICES is offered to users throughout the State for $2,400 per year for each terminal at this time. This includes a phone line connection to the State computer, use of the computer, user materials, ongoing training, and supplies such as printer paper. Users must provide the printing terminal (about $1,000 for the least expensive model). Since the State of North Carolina owns the NC CHOICES system, there is no annual franchise fee.

2. The GIS is offered in a variety of packages:

   a. One package is the use of GIS on the Time Share Computer for 100 hours for a cost of $3,000. Time Share has line drops (local phone connections) in several of North Carolina's larger cities. Phone tolls to those cities are at the user's

expense and the user must provide a terminal (about $600 for video display type or $1,000 for printing type plus paper at $24.00 per box and other supplies).

b. The GIS has been installed at the Triangle Universities Computing Center (TUCC) for $2,600 for one year (1980-81). It is available to TUCC users for the cost of computer time and supplies. In the State of Alabama, Time Share has offered to install the GIS system on an IBM computer for $3,800 for one year. Thus, the cost of similar GIS packages appears to vary substantially with location.

c. The Alabama SOICC uses GIS as its career information system. The lease of the software (computer programs and data files) and the maintenance of the system is currently costing $18,000 per year. The Alabama SOICC provides GIS to 70 sites using two state-owned computers. Adapting a state information file to the system cost $4,500.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT AVAILABLE SYSTEMS

North Carolina CHOICES has been in operation for less than a year. The system is not yet available throughout the State although this is planned. Information and features are still being added to the system. Job Bank information from the Employment Security Commission's Job Service and regional supply/demand information are to be added. A "TERSE" Mode of CHOICES is planned for the future to allow counselors to bypass the relatively slow conversational features of the system. Problems are more likely in a system that is expanding rapidly; therefore, for a time, service from the CHOICES system may be less reliable than from a proven system.

The NC CHOICES should become the superior career information system for

most North Carolina users; however, potential users should also examine commercially available systems. Some of these systems offer special features which may be of particular importance and this comparison should provide competitive incentives to continue to improve the NC CHOICES while forcing commercial systems to offer optimum prices and services.

FUNDING OF THE MULTI-PURPOSE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CAREER INFORMATION DELIVERY SYSTEM

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1976 state that the SOICC shall,"with funds available to it from the National Coordinating Committee...implement an occupational information system in the State which will meet the common needs for the planning for, and the operation of, programs...assisted under this Act and...under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973" (PL 94-482, Sec. 161[b][2]). Unfortunately the NOICC base allocations to the NC SOICC have not been sufficient to provide for the development of the MPOIS and the CIDS planned by the NC SOICC. Consequently, funding for the development and implementation of these systems has been supplemented by special grants funded from several sources including the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC), the US Office of Education, and the State Office of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Appendix D identifies a number of projects of the NC SOICC, their purpose, funding source, and cost. Based on this information the cost of developing the Multi-Purpose OIS is about $175,000 with the cost distributed between NOICC and the State CETA office. The cost of the Career Information Delivery System (NC CHOICES) has been about $450,000--70 percent of which was provided by the State CETA office and the remaining 30 percent provided by a NOICC special grant.

The development of the Career Information Delivery System, a subtask for the SOICC, was funded by more than twice the amount of special projects monies as was the SOICC's primary task, the development of an occupational information system. This disparity of emphasis is most apparent in the State CETA office funding but it is also true to a lesser extent in the

NOICC funding of the State's projects. Although some of the delay in developing the MPOIS can be attributed to the NOICC's failure to develop and implement its occupational information system, the disparity of funding of the two components in North Carolina has contributed to the development of the MPOIS falling behind that of the CIDS.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The establishment of the North Carolina State Occupational Informational Coordinating Committee (NC SOICC) was finalized with an Interagency Agreement signed in September 1977. This agreement identifies the development of an occupational information system in the State as the NC SOICC's primary responsibility. In order for the system to best serve the needs of the citizens of North Carolina, the NC SOICC determined that: (1) the system needed to be based on North Carolina specific data; (2) it needed to be a Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System (MPOIS) which would provide occupational information for planning and operating programs and which would also provide career information for career decisions; and (3) the career information component, the Career Information Delivery System (CIDS or NC CHOICES), needed to be capable of interacting directly with unemployed youth. These decisions increased the quality and usefulness of the proposed system and, at the same time, increased the cost and the time period which would elapse before the system would be available.

The base allocations which the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) provides from the Vocational Education Act and the Youth Employment Act to the NC SOICC have not been sufficient to fund the development of the planned North Carolina system, so the SOICC has obtained additional funding through special grants. The agencies making these grants have provided two-and-one-half times more money for the development of the CIDS than they have for the MPOIS. The better funding of the CIDS effort and the demands of this effort, in concert with delays in the NOICC's development of policies and guidelines for its occupational information system, and the unexpected complexity of the task of developing the MPOIS, resulted in the development of the occupational information system--the NC SOICC's primary responsibility--falling behind the development of the Career Information

Delivery System which the NC SOICC was encouraged, but not mandated, to undertake. More than three years have elapsed during this development and the problems which have resulted from the lack of planning data have been exacerbated by the SOICC's decision not to provide planning data by an interim procedure.

On this basis, the State Advisory Council on Education makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1. That the NC SOICC develop a formal process for the periodic review of its operational decisions to assure that they remain appropriate.

Recommendation 2. That the NC SOICC seek a broader range of input into its decisions. Specifically, that associate membership of the NC SOICC include representatives of all organizations which produce or use North Carolina based supply/demand data.

The development of the MPOIS and the CIDS is well along. In 1979 the computerized career information system (NC CHOICES) was field tested at 19 sites. The sites included public schools and community colleges, vocational rehabilitation offices, and the Employment Security Commission's local offices. The system is now being marketed and distributed in the State.

The MPOIS is being tested and de-bugged. The system is expected to begin providing data for program planning and operation in February or March, 1981. The system is to compare and aggregate data from a number of sources to provide information which is more comprehensive than has previously been available for planning in North Carolina. Because of the comprehensiveness of this system, because base funding from the NOICC has been inadequate for the development of this system, and because of the importance of the information which the system is expected to provide for use in coordinated planning of education and training programs in North Carolina, the State Advisory Council on Education makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 3. That the NC SOICC determine the funding needed to implement, maintain, and enhance the MPOIS and seek the funds to assure the continued operation of the system.

Recommendation 4. That the NC SOICC examine the need for MPOIS supply/demand data reported by counties and develop procedures to provide that data.

Recommendation 5. That an independent study of the suitability of the data produced by the MPOIS for State and local planning be conducted when the MPOIS has been de-bugged and is operating.

During this study several issues were noted which related to the coordination of data in more general terms. One of these is the issue of the accuracy of data which State and Federal agencies are collecting and which the SOICC compiles. The issue of accuracy is important because, while the data may be sufficiently accurate for the needs of the individual agencies, inaccuracies in the data may become a problem when it is accumulated with data from other sources and used for statewide or regional planning of education and training programs.

The State Advisory Council on Education makes the following recommendation:

Recommendation 6. That the NC SOICC examine the accuracy of the data being supplied and develop ways to improve its accuracy.

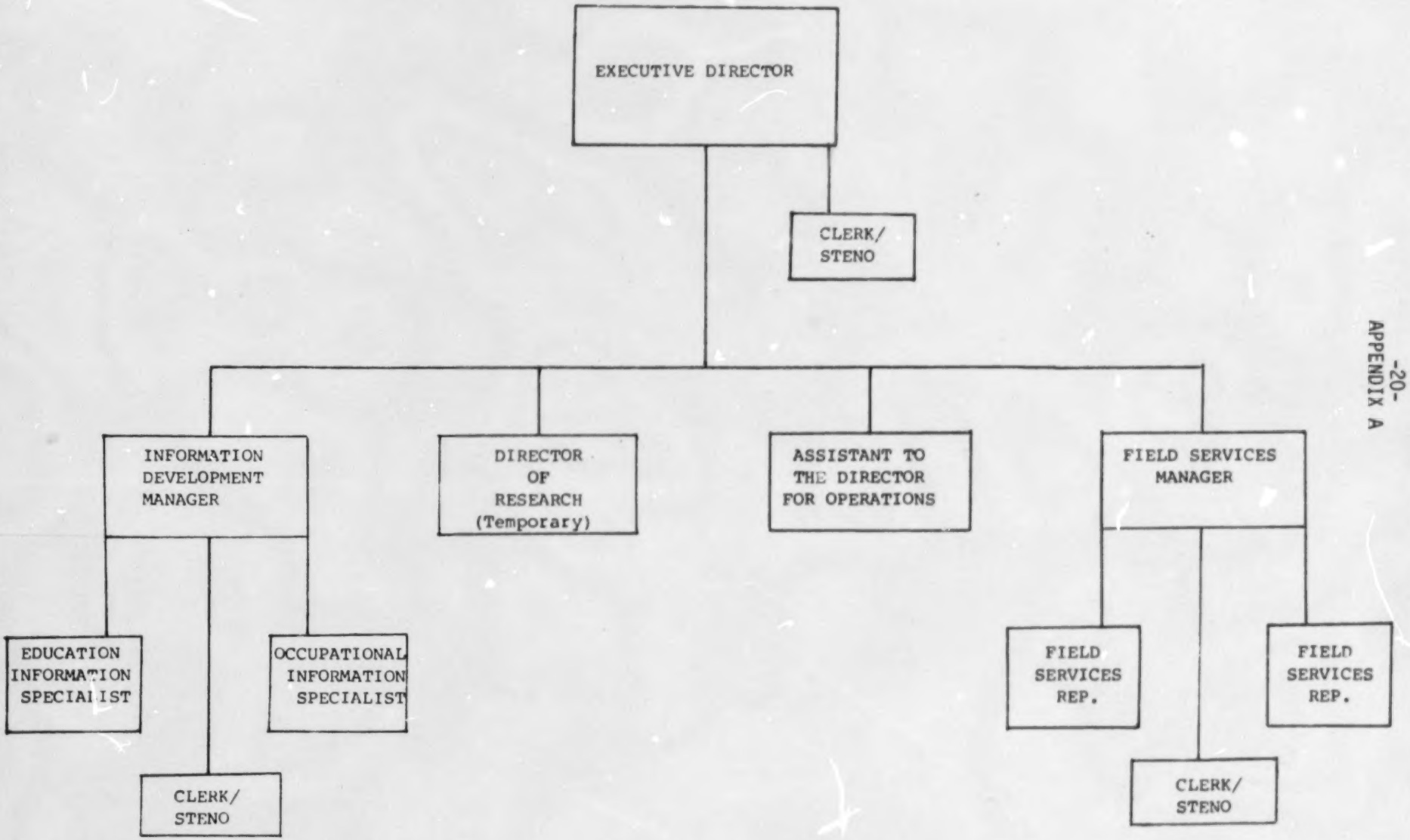
The other general issue is the possibility of unnecessary or duplicate collection of data by the various State and Federal agencies. In its report entitled Operationalizing an Occupational Information System the NC SOICC identifies some 18 agencies and organizations which are potential sources of 28 occupational information variables. Many of these organizations are expanding their data collection and storage capability. The number of organizations collecting occupational information makes it likely that duplicate data collection is occurring and the expansion in this collection activity increases the probability of duplication.

The problem of redundant data collection may be broader than the NC SOICC's mandate. Nevertheless, this is an information coordination problem in the State which needs to be addressed. Therefore the State Advisory Council on Education makes the following recommendation:

Recommendation 7. That the NC SOICC examine the extent to which duplicate occupational data collection is occurring and report their finding.

Through this examination of the North Carolina SOICC, the State Advisory Council on Education has tried to identify areas for improvement and to offer suggested improvements. Overall, the State Advisory Council on Education has been pleased to find that the NC SOICC has developed a quality occupational information system and is progressing with the implementation of the system. The NC SOICC has a formidable responsibility. In responding to this responsibility, the needs of North Carolina and its citizens have been carefully considered. As a result, North Carolina has provided leadership to other states on a number of issues and technical aspects of developing a multi-purpose occupational and career information system.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
NORTH CAROLINA STATE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE



APPENDIX B

THE NORTH CAROLINA MULTI-PURPOSE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

CROSSWALK

1. STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (SOC) - Developed for general use in classifying occupational data in order to maximize the analytical utility of statistics on data collected by various agencies of the United States Government, including the 1980 Census.

2. DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT) - Most detailed of all coding structures. An outgrowth of the needs of the public employment service for a comprehensive body of standardized occupational information.

3. OFFICE OF STATE PERSONNEL (OSP) - A four-digit coding structure for the 3,000 job classifications covered by the State Personnel Act.

4. UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION (USOE) - To help local and state education agencies identify, classify, and describe information about subject matter and curriculum activities.

5. and 6. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES (DCC Tech and DCC Voc) - Four-digit codes relate to a course title and description which provide pertinent information about individual courses at community college institutions. The first position of the code is either a "T" or a "V". Generally, the T's and V's indicate technical and vocational courses.

7. STATE HIGH SCHOOL CODES - Provide pertinent information about individual vocational courses in the North Carolina public high schools.

8. HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS) - Used to classify postsecondary instructional programs (majors).

9. and 10. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (OES Survey and OES Matrix) -

A. Survey employers to obtain information about people employed in occupations.

B. Development of industry employment projections which are converted to occupational projections by using the information collected during the OES survey using an industry/occupation matrix.

Source: Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System Handbook (Draft), NC SOICC, January 1981.

APPENDIX C

COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

SYSTEMS DESCRIPTIONS

SYSTEMS	VARIABLES DATA/DEVELOPER OR REPRESENTATIVE	SETTINGS USED
CIS (Career Information System)	1969 (OIAS) Dr. Bruce McKinlay, Oregon CIS, 247 Hendricks Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403	Secondary schools, Voc/Tech & Community Colleges, 4-year colleges, Corrections, CETA, Voc. Rehab. and others.
CHOICES (Computerized Heuristic Occ. Information and Career Exploration System)	1976 Phillip S. Jarvis Canada Emp. & Immigration Commission, 5th Floor, Phase IV, Place du Portage-Hull, Quebec, Canada	Employment offices, some high schools, community colleges, universities, CETA, Voc. Rehab. and others
COIN (Coordinated Occupational Information Network)	1978 Dr. Rodney Durgan COIN, Inc., 1230 West Wooster, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402	Secondary schools, CETA, Voc. Rehab. and others
CVIS (Computerized Vocational Information System)	1967 Carol M. Rabush CVIS Distribution Center Western Maryland College Westminster, Maryland 21157	Secondary schools, two- and four-year colleges
DISCOVER	1976 Dr. JoAnn Harris-Bowlesbey, DISCOVER Foundation, Inc. Towson State University Towson, Maryland 21204	Secondary schools, two- and four-year colleges
GIS III (Guidance Information System)	1971 Linda Kobylarz TimeShare, 630 Oakwood Avenue West Hartford Connecticut 06110	Secondary schools, Voc/Tech schools, CETA, Corrections, two- and four-year colleges, Voc. Rehab. and others
SIGI (System of Interactive Guidance and Information)	1972 Dr. Martin Katz Educational Testing Service Princeton, New Jersey 08591	Two- and four-year colleges, some high schools, manpower office, private counseling

Source: "Vocational Development," Division of Vocational Education, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, 1980.

SOICC PROJECT FUNDING

Dates	Description of Project	Source of Funding Project Number	Amount of Funds	Primary Focus of Project OIS*	CIDS**	Other
11/78 11/79 (Extended to June 79)	Statewide assessment of user needs and data availability for a State OIS*	US Office of Education Project 498-AH-70-211 Grant 600-77-02-137	$ 90,000			Preplanning of North Carolina's SOICC
3/1/78 7/30/78	Handbook for Career Information: The North Carolina Career Information and Guidance System Data Base (CIDS** data base). Prepared occupational briefs.	CETA 350098 S02	115,000		X	
10/1/78 12/31/78	Continuation of above project.	CETA 3950099 S02	60,000		X	
6/1/79 5/30/80	Operationalizing an Occupational Information System	NOICC 99-9-1421-17-10	99,700	X		
10/1/79 9/30/80	Program will provide an on-line computer system designed to disseminate occupational information. The NC CHOICES system will serve all 100 counties.	CETA 0-3495-9025	149,979		X	
12/1/79 11/30/80	CIDS: Career Information Delivery System. Development of system and equipping and operating 19 field test sites.	NOICC	137,000		X	
10/1/80 5/30/81	Implementation of the NC Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System. Aggregate occupational information and supply to education and manpower planners	CETA	75,000	X		
1977 Present	NOICC Administrative Grants to North Carolina SOICC, base allocations	NOICC	315,000 approx.			Administrative and Inter-agency transfers

* OIS is the North Carolina Multi-Purpose Occupational Information System
** CIDS is the North Carolina Career Information Delivery System (North Carolina CHOICES)

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